The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob *M* Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6 50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9 00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

☞ The first of September has been determined upon as the day on which the internal tax bill is to go into practical operation.

Collectors and assessors will be appointed, and whatever other things may be necessary will be done before the date fixed by this notice, which is officially proclaimed.

Martin Van Buren died at Kinderhook on the morning of the 14th ult., in the 79th year of his age.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles in Washington, the impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated.

What it Costs.

Putting down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which, in the aggregate, appropriated out of the Treasury the sum of $913,078,527 63. At the Extra Session, last summer, Congress appropriated $265,103,296 99 The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions reaches the enormous sum of $1,178,181,824 62. Nearly all of this vast outlay was rendered necessary by the Rebellion. At the recent session, the Army bill alone appropriated within a fraction of $559,000,000—an amount larger, no doubt, than was ever before embraced in one law or decree of any Government on earth. Look at the aggregate of the two sessions—Eleven Hundred and Seventy-eight Millions, One Hundred and Eighty-one Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars, and Sixty-two Cents—and tell us if the work of crushing out this "irregular opposition" to the National Government, which "our misguided Southern brethren" have organized, will not only make them expensive relatives to their cotemporaries, but cause their memories to be very *dear* to posterity?

☞ In what respect did the last flood resemble a profane man? In leaving out a few *dams*.

SPEECH

OF

Mr Jezebel Drybones, of the C S A.

IN THE

Democratic Convention, on the 4th of July, 1862.

Mr. Chairman: As a representative of the most sublime Confederacy, the rantankerous States of the South, the unbustible Republic, the permanent and enduring Hellabaloo, I rise to vouchsafe to you the protection that the golden buzzard of the sunny South promises to the sons and daughters of all you pilgrims to the land of Muskeeters. King Jeff has set up his throne in the capital and all we little gods are bowing down to the big god and when the big god says shoot we little gods all shoot. There is nothing so puts the pangs of inconsolable grief into our capacious breast as the thought that one human being of our own *color, cloth,* and *way of thinking* should be outside of the glorious and never-to-be busted-up negro confederacy. We will have bled and died in vain and then we will behold with our closed eyes the ruins of our country if you don't come into the house prepared by the hand of your fellow Kangaroo, Captain Jefferson Davis Chief Marshal of the fiery dragons South Carolina snakes and Georgia lizzards. I tell you Mr. Chairman with all the gravity of a squeezed eel that you might as well try to run barefoot over a red hot iceberg or drive a cart load of monkeys through a palmetto saw log as to convince me that you don't want to go down South.

We have taken too many gin cock tails together. We have owned the same dirty euchre deck in partnership too long for me to believe that anything else than an ocean of blood could wash out the dirty finger-marks. Keep it before the people. If I'm too rapturous Mr. Chairman remember the time and the occasion.

'Tis the day when the bird has roosted aloft
And cleft the wild wind with his wing
And flapping his bill against the hot sun
Of July the Fourth, did sing.

The two gentlemen on my right and on my left especially this old weasel skin on my right are bully friends of mine. Many is the time we went up and down the steep and tempestuous hill of politics together. Mr. Chairman I can't refrain from personal allusions. But there's one chap, the little fat fellow from up Clinton county that a year ago wore a blue cap but is now sitting among the elder sages sipping the nectar from their wise lips, and promises ere long to wear the mantle when it falls from your shoulders. A great reform is going on in his and your minds. This war is purging you of your squeamishness. You now stand on Pole-cat-top and view the sunny South but if you don't come soon the Bobolitionists will have stopped up the Jordan of the wilderness and you will have to wade over dry shod upon the sandy desert of Nincompoop. Leave your idols and your shamdoodles and come out of the land of wooden nutmegs. See you not the great blue bottle fly with brass buttons on, coming down like a bobtail rooster on a cowcomer patch? He's the sled runner of your final degradation and destruction. He bowed down before the leaden calf and buzzed about our ears. Jefferson Davis I. issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of this blue tailed race. He invites *you* to come; you the last of the Mohicans. Bring all your traps along.—Make no delay. "Time is precious."—Come along if you are only able to bring the skin of your teeth.—Pass them resolutions and you'll walk into the Black Republicans like an empty thrashing machine into a bundle of straw.

White Drudgery.

Although the Anglo Saxon is the superior of the African in intellect, in moral sentiment, both by stock and by culture, yet the black man can do many things better than the white man. He may be inferior as a legislator, but he bears the tropical sun better. He may not be as good a philosopher, but he can dig ditches with less suffering to himself. The average size of his brain is less, but he has a skin peculiarly organized to throw off material poisons. In general science, we may boast indefeasible superiority; but in the particular science of Virginia roads and thickets, in the navigation of the tangled liquid skein of Southern coast inlets and rivers, in the knowledge of forests, passes, defiles, he is prepared to be our teacher.—In schools we surpass him, but in a good swamp he is a long way ahead of us!

Common sense would have led men, long ago, to use such a willing people. The spade-drill and pick-ax exercise are not laid down in Scott or Hardee; yet our soldiers have learned more of these than of musket and bayonet practice. They have dwelt in swamps until they are almost amphibious. White men have been doing slaves' work, and dying off under it by the hundred thousand, East and West; while right around them stood the jolly negro, more than willing to do it for them. In every village in the land are invalids returned from the wars without a scar. Not sword or bullet, but 'dysentery,' 'debility,' 'typhoid fever,' have done the work.

Why, then, from the beginning, have not these substitutes and auxiliaries been employed? Because men have a prejudice against the negro! Because our chief generals were intensely pro-slavery in sympathy, and were afraid to disturb the 'institution!' And so their own soldiers died like murrained sheep. It might alienate our Border State friends to employ negro labor! It might still more enrage our 'Southern brethern' to turn their slaves against them!

Our Pride and Prejudice have brought forth their first fruits;—but not their last! We have laid down our first-born, and there is the cry of death in almost every dwelling in the land. More than half the griefs have come from our refusal to employ negroes!

All men have seen how sensibly the South have behaved. They have saved their soldiers by using their slaves. We have sacrificed our soldiers for fear of meddling with the black man! Their soldiers are less robust than ours; poorer clothed and sheltered, poorer fed. They are more careless of health, and have been scourged far more than we, with epidemics and camp plagues But, with this tremendous odds against them, they have probably evened their rolls with ours by sparing their men trench-labor in morasses and exposure to sun in malarial districts. All our scientific sanitary arrangements have been counterpoised by their free use of the negro!

It has been a delicate subject with us! It was not delicate to lose a hundred men a month in scouting parties! But to save their lives by inviting negroes to come into camp and give information would be meddling with delicate relations! Our 'delicacy' has dug graves for our sons by the thousand.

The gallant 69th of New York, when Washington was in peril, threw up a noble monument of white man's labor. Fort Corcoran will stand for years to tell the world what white men will do rather than employ the negro! At that time, when these gallant fellows were learning military drill with the shovel and pick-ax, there were ten thousand black men within a few hours of Washington, that would have rushed gladly to this work upon a simple, cordial invitation, with assurances of welcome, protection, and food! Oh, no! It would disturb the slavery question!—So the gallant Irishmen did negroes' work for fear of disturbing the negro-master's feelings! Indeed, so thoroughly have the South imbued the North with a fear of meddling with their 'rights,' that five hundred thousand men have gone through an incalculable drudgery and wasting hardship and fatal exposures, rather than touch Southern institutions!

Did the world before ever see such a spectacle? At Corinth and on the Peninsula, at Yorktown and before Richmond, two vast armies sat down, facing each other, at a gigantic game of digging. On the one side the North dug, on the other the South dug. The South put its negroes at the spade. The North put its collegebred men, its gentlemen's sons, its farmers, its mechanics. There it was, white man against black man! and Southern gentlemen stood at their ease looking over the parapet at the match, and laughing at that Northern stupidity that would allow such a match to be made up, putting the stakes in the doctor's hands, and settling its bills in the hospital and with the undertaker! But, our generals have been 'prudent.' They have thrown away, without a feeling, thousands of Northern boys; but they have saved Southern negroes!

Is there not one more Insanity to be entered upon the catalogue in medical books? Shall it be called Black Insanity? Is there any other thing on earth so stupid, blind, and heartless, as the prudence of a genuine conservative pro-slavery patriot?

But at last fear has cured fear. Blood has cured the Northern superstitious reverence for Southern rights. Congress has legislated. The President is now clothed with ample power to bring to our side and service the help of Southern black men. Will this law be of any use? That will depend upon the President and upon his Generals!

This is a case in which a bold policy will benefit us, and a timid one damage us. If we use the black man in the spirit of slavery—thinking only of our good and not of his, narrowing his field to mere menial service, and dreading lest men should accuse us of abolitionism—we shall profit but little.

But if the slaves are used *in good earnest to destroy slavery;* if they are called to freedom; encouraged to manly emulation by some chance of manly deeds and service; if it be the purpose of Government to give with all the power in its hands a deadly blow to slavery as the cause of Southern conspiracy and all our national troubles, then no man can calculate the benefit to be expected from their enlistment into the National service!

We believe that God gives us a last chance. He has coupled our salvation with humiliation. We must accept our own nationality at the price of the African's freedom! Both sides in this conflict must ask the negro to help them.—Which side *he* takes, that side God takes!

Christian men! with this load of War upon you, will you compel God to oppose your arms, because you refuse Justice, Right, and Liberty to the Slave? Is it not time for this people to behold and see?—*New York Independent.*

Idleness and Activity.

It is the energy of will that is the soul of intellect; wherever it is, there is life; where it is not, all is dullness, and despondency, and desolation. People who have no experience of it, imagine that it is destructive to the nerves, exhaustive to the animal spirits; that it aggravates the wear and tear of life excessively. But this is an idle notion, as idle as the habits and humors of those who entertain it. I leave it to any man who knows its real effect to strike a balance—to compare the exhaustion of an indolent day with that of an active one; to say in which of the two cases the subject is in better heart for work, and fitter to undergo it. Whatever we may be about, one thing I believe is certain, that if the spirits are bent by energy, they are utterly wasted by idleness. at worst, energy can only end by relaxation, it is superior to it for awhile, and possibly at last may fall into it; whereas idleness is actually relaxation from first to last, and can be nothing else. But even this view, favorable as it is, is not favorable enough to be just. The fact is that violence is not necessary to energy any more than tyranny is to kingship; on the contrary, the gentlest energy does the most work. Energy, literally from the Greek, is inward workingness; the blooming of the flower is energy, the increase of the fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy—yet in all these there is no violence; the efficacy is not destructive, but vital; without it, the whole frame must fall into corruption; with it, instead of corruption we have life.

Re-Union in Heaven.

How short is the earthly history of a family! A few short years, and those who are now embraced in a family circle will be scattered. The children, now the object of tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their name will be no longer heard in their present dwelling.—Their domestic loves and anxieties, happiness and sorrows, will be lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust.—And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we can feel? Why should not our feelings towards them be as feeble and unsatisfying as they? But blessed be God, this is not all. Of this he has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of his Son. Though to the eye of unenlightened nature the ties of domestic love seem scattered into dust; the spiritual eye of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth, only to be resumed under far happier circumstances, in the regions of everlasting love and bliss. Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives in immortal souls, and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth, it is again completed in heaven.

A Chimney Sweep.

A poor chimney sweeper's boy was employed to clean the chimney of the chamber of a lady of rank. Finding himself on the hearth of the lady's dressing room, and no one being present, he waited a few moments to view the beautiful articles in the room. A gold watch caught his attention, and he could not forbear taking it in his hands. Immediately the wish arose in his mind. "Ah, if I had such a one!"—After a pause he thus soliloquized: If I take it I shall be a thief. And yet," continued he, "nobody sees me. Nobody.—Does not God see me—He who is ever present? Should I be able to say my prayers to him after this theft? Could I die in peace?" Overcome with these thoughts, a cold shivering seized him. "No!" said he, putting down the watch. "I had much rather be poor and good than be a rogue." At these words he hastened back into the chimney. The Countess, who was in the adjoining room, sent for him next morning, and said: "My little friend, why did you not take the watch yesterday?" The boy fell on his knees astonished, "I heard everything you said," continued her ladyship; "thank God for so enabling you to resist temptation, and be watchful in future. From this moment I will maintain and clothe you—nay more, procure you good instruction, which I trust will ever guard you from the danger of yielding to temptation." The boy burst into tears; he was anxious to express his gratitude, but he could not. The benevolent Countess strictly kept her word, and enjoyed the consolation of seeing him grow up a good man.

The Summer Morning.

The day is young, and its locks are yet filled with the dew of the night. The rising sun floods the azure of heaven with radiant glory, and earth smiles beneath its beautifying beams. The rippling river flows calmly and silently on its swift and liquid course. The banks between which it runs are clothed in emerald beauty, while the lovely flowers that fringe and spangle them gratefully smile, and with fragrant breath offer the praiseful incense they cannot plaintly utter. The bleating flocks luxuriate on the rejoicing hills. The lowering herds ruminate in the verdant valley beneath the overshadowing trees, which are transferred into musical bowers as the melodious breeze, playing among their trembling leaves, softly sings glad nature's morning hymn. Upward soars the gentle lark from his dew-spangled nest, in gladsome notes warbling a cheerful welcome to the day god's beaming smile. Now the shepherd goes forth followed by his trusty dog, to tend his folded flock. The laborer pauses in his daily toil, adding another line of beauty to the fair brow of the far extending landscape. These are thy works Almighty Father, and then lead us to consider how glorious thou thyself must be. In Christ, the blessed one, we behold thy veiled beauties; our astonished eyes are dazzled with thy shrouded beauty in thy dying Son; how overpowering then must be the sight thy unclouded glory to those who behold it without a veil between! Oh, may this unspeakable privilege be mine to rejoice in thy holiness forever.

Personal Appearance of Gen. Halleck Commander-in-Chief.

A Western letter-writer has given the following pen portrait of Gen. Hallack:

"To those who have never seen Gen. Hallack, it may be interesting to know that the steel engraving of him is a very correct likeness I suppose there is but one, as I never have seen or heard of more. It gives, however, the idea of a large man, while he is below the medium height, straight, active and well-formed, and has a brisk energetic gait significant of his firm and decisive character. His nose is delicate and well-formed, his forehead ample, his mouth by no means devoid of humor, and his eye the most remarkable I ever saw in any man, except Professor Agassiz. It is of a hazel color, clear as a morning star, and of a most intense brilliancy. When he looks at a man it seems as though he were literary to read him through and through.

"He has a fine phisique—is stout burly, weighs two hundred pounds avoirdupois, has a round head, is middle aged, black hair filling fast with silver. He walks by the hour in front of his quarters his thumb in the armpits of his vest, looking mostly at the ground, but casting quick looks now to the right, now to the left, evidently not for the purpose of seeing anything or anybody, but staring into vacancy the while. His eyes see only the problem before him, which, with the forces under him, he is to work out a satisfactory conclusion. He is bronzed already, and in complexion reminds one of Daniel Webster, though not so dark-hued as Webster. Such is his personal appearance. I understand that he does business off-hand, is impatient at long stories, and cuts many an officer short in their verbal communications. He evidently has his odd ways. I am informed he puts on a citizen's dress and walks through the camp.

"The other day the General helped a teamster out of the mud, then gave him a severe lecture for not driving more carefully. He laughed heartily to hear the witticisms of a teamster upon himself.—The high water in the river made a slough all but impassable. The teamster had floundered through it, and reaching the top of the bluff, and being in sight of headquarters, relieved himself of volley after volley of oaths upon the creek, his horses, the roads, and lastly upon General Halleck for not having the creek bridged. The criticism was just, but the General had already ordered the construction of a bridge, and being *incog.*, could enjoy the verbal castigation. The army evidently has confidence in its commander, though I doubt if he is personally known to many of the officers, and very few of the men."

PREMIUM FOR RECRUITS.—According to an army order just published, for volunteer recruits for the old regiments there will be paid a preminm of $3, and for those enlisting in the new regiments a premium of $2. The premium may be paid to the person bringing the recruit, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance for regular or volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster General may establish. During the continuance of the war $25 of the $100 bounty previously authorized by act of Congress will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces in advance.

ENLISTMENTS in Massachusetts are going on rapidly, and many of the towns have nearly filled their quotas. Spencer, Worcester county, held a war meeting and filled up the ranks at once. Provincetown, on the Cape, has also completed her number.

SINGULAR EVENT.—On Saturday last, in Bald Eagle, Mrs. Polly Wilson, died to all appearances. Her coffin and shroud were ordered, and the necessary arrangements for her funeral were made. Strange to say she *revived*, and is doing well. She has been sick for some months. Her age is about 75 years.—*Bellefonte Press.*

COUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—WEST CHESTER, July 23.—The commissioners of Chester county have authorized a loan of $30,000 to provide a bounty for the volunteers to fill the quota called for by the Governor's proclamation.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer C Vanderbilt, with five hundred and eleven sick and wounded soldiers, has arrived.

LANCASTER, July 23—The county Commissioners to-day voted to pay a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer to the new regiment to be raised in Lancaster county.

It is expected that a full regiment from the county will be raised for nine months The right spirit is being aroused.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1862.

Patriotic Blair County.

Our noble and patriotic County Commissioners have appropriated *twenty-two thousand dollars* to be paid as Bounties to those who will immediately enlist in the U. S. Army. It is proposed to pay to those who enlist for three years an additional bounty of $50. For twelve months, $30. For nine months, $25, when mustered into service.

OUR APPEAL.

We call upon every one who is fit to perform military service, at once to step forward and put his shoulder to the wheel. You have a country to save, a wicked and causeless rebellion to crush out; do not stop to inquire who is in the fault, but rally at once to the rescue.

When years shall have rolled away, your children will inquire of you why you did not fight in this glorious cause, do not put the blush upon their innocent cheeks by replying that you stayed at home without a cause, but now lay the foundation of your honor and your fame, that they may refer to your valor and your deeds with pride and satisfaction. Will you do it?

A Good Joke.

The *Standard* says we (of the *Whig*) don't like the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. The fact is, we don't. The only difference between the resolution which the Democratic Convention stole from the Chicago Platform of 1860, and the original resolution as found in the Chicago Platform (No. 6) is that the Republican resolution was based upon evidence known to the whole country, going to prove the deep and damnable corruption of Buchanan's Administration, and that every member of his Cabinet had cognizance of the infernal treachery and money-squandering that was carrying the Republic to destruction, whilst no Democrat who endorses the Democratic semi-rebel resolution of 1862 *dare* say and believe what he says that a single member of Lincoln's Cabinet ever received a single dollar to which he was not entitled, or ever betrayed his country in a single instance. Let him speak, and we will show you a traitor.

He that steals my purse steals trash, but a man like *Arnold* Plumer that steals (mark his first name) a resolution from a Republican platform, word for word, and don't put in the quotation marks, or, like the rebels, steals his weapons to fight the Union party, for this resolution is one of his blunt weapons, is playing as hard a game as the fellow that tried to climb a greased peeled hickory pole to get a dollar that lay on the top of it. We would ask you, *Mr. Standard*, to copy the whole platform adopted at Chicago in 1860, at your next great patriotic convention, and if it is as devoid of brains as the last Convention, we will lend you a copy of the Union resolutions adopted at Harrisburg on the 17th ult. But tell Plumer, the next time, not to forget those little periods with tails to them, or some fellow might reply to him as did a celebrated member of the English House of Commons to a fellow member. Here is this speech entire:

"Gentlemen I rise. Cock-a-doodle-do."
And so ended.

☞The casualities of all kinds in the army of the Western Department (late Halleck's) since it went into the field, are stated at 63,500, of which 40,000 are charged to death and absence from sickness, and 18,000 to various casualities by battle.

☞The "irregular opposition" to the United States Government made by guerrillas in Northern Alabama and Tennessee is excessively amazing. A train of 60 wagons was taken lately near Pittsburg Landing.

☞Gens. Halleck, Burnside and Meigs returned to Washington, from the James River, on Saturday. The President immediately called upon Gen. Halleck, but the result of the interview has not transpired.

☞The Government is hurrying forward the exchange of prisoners of war. Transportation is furnished for those at Fort Delaware, about 4,000 in number, to Aiken on James River.

☞We learn from Gen. Pope's army that in consequence of the firing upon his orderlies by guerrillas, he had arrested eight Virginians, whom, we presume, are held as hostages for better behavior.

☞The U. S. steamer Albany arrived at New York on Sunday morning with sick and wounded soldiers from North Carolina. Most of the men started at once for their homes.

☞The famous crops of Central Virginia seem to be a failure this season. The wheat crop is almost ruined by rust, and corn has no chance of ripening.

☞The iron gunboat business is going on bravely. Four new vessels of the monitor kind are to be forthwith built, at New York and one at Boston.

☞It is stated that Gen. Pope's recent orders have fluttered the traitors considerably. Nearly every man in Warrenton region has sworn fealty to the Southern humbug. Rather than revoke their swear they prefer to go South with their Lares and Penates. There will be no tears shed unless by covert traitors, at their expatriation.

Grand Union War Meeting.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

A GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION

A meeting of the patriotic citizens of Blair county was held in the Court House, on Monday evening, the 28th of July, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to hold a Grand Mass War Meeting on the next evening.

The Hon. Samuel Calvin acted as Chairman, and John Brotherline as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by expressing its object.

On motion of Col. McMurtrie, the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen a committee to make the necessary arrangements to hold the mass meeting, viz: R. A. McMurtrie, Wm. C. Bailey, John Piper, Thad. Banks, Dr. J. A. Landis, Samuel Isett, Geo. Koon, R. L. Horrell, David Caldwell, A. J. Crissman.

On motion, Samuel Calvin, John Morrow, Aug. S. Landis, John Brotherline and Samuel McCamant were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the mass meeting.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 29.

At 7 o'clock, all the bells commenced tolling, and the people began to assemble in the Diamond.

The meeting was opened by R. A. McMurtrie, Esq., in a patriotic speech. After which John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon, addressed the meeting. By this time the heavy rain caused the crowd to skedaddle for the Court House, where, of course, all could not get in. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Schindler, Jno. G. Miles, Esq., Lieut. R. H. Hopkins, Hon. S. S. Blair, John Williamson, Esq., and Jacob Cresswell, Esq., who sang the glorious Star Spangled Banner. We expect to give a sketch of the speeches in our next issue.

JOHN H. KEATLEY, ESQ.

The most appropriate speech was made in a few words, by this gentleman, in which he stated that he had just enlisted in Capt. F. M. Bell's new company which he is raising in Tyrone city, that it numbered fifty-two members, and that they would move next week to Harrisburg, to be mustered into service before the 10th of August, the last day of the acceptance of nine months' volunteers. Mr. Keatley is a young and promising member of the Blair county Bar, he is just entering upon a successful practice, but could not withstand the necessities of his country in this the hour of her need, without taking his life in his hand and freely offering it at her shrine. He will march forth in her ranks as a private, bold, undaunted and fearless, and we predict that he will display courage, if an opportunity should offer, which will do honor to himself, his friends, to the Blair county Bar, and to his country. He leaves a young wife and child, and an aged mother, who look to him for support. May they and he, in this the hour of their trial, place full reliance upon that God who rules all things for the best. Who in our midst will follow his glorious example?

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A, S, Landis Esq., from the Committee, read the following resolutions which were adopted with much enthusiasm:

The citizens of Blair county, assembled in Hollidaysburg, do solemnly declare and resolve:

1st. That as patriotic and loyal citizens of this great Republic, we view, in the present immense and bloody rebellion, the ripened treason of a conspiracy long since conceived and planned. That the conspirators are men who have for years enjoyed the honors, emoluments, and affections of the people, and whilst the constitution and the government were confided to their keeping, they were basely betraying the dearest interests of a prosperous and happy people, and sapping the foundations of the wisest and best government God ever permitted man to establish. In the sight of man they proved ingrates of the deepest dye, and in the face of Heaven they committed wanton perjury, whose blackness is beyond pardon or redemption. And they are now found leading an incensed and deluded people, with the avowed intention of capturing our Capital and our towns, destroying our Government, and taking the lives of our citizens.

2d. That regardless of all party distinctions, platforms, prejudices, lines, customs or usages whatsoever, we unite as a loyal, devoted and patriotic people, in expressing our utter horror and detestation of this unholy rebellion and its wicked leaders. That we cheerfully respond to the calls of the President and Governor for more troops to crush out this war against our Constitution, and that we will make use of all the means in our power to comply with any requisition that may be made upon our loyalty and patriotism to uphold the majesty of the laws, maintain the dearly bought liberties that our forefathers gave us, perpetuate our free institutions, and to preserve unsullied and untouched, in every land, and on every sea, our dear old "Star Spangled Banner.

3d. That we will uphold the Administration in its determined and inflexible purpose to prosecute the war against the rebellion until the armies and navies of the enemy shall be destroyed, and all shall acknowledge the supremacy of the Laws, the Constitution and the Union, from the Lakes to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

4th. That the names our citizens who have fallen for their country in this war, shall be enshrined in our memories with feelings of gratitude and admiration. That we call upon the sturdy sons of "Little Blair" to emulate their example, and achieve yet greater renown. And for such as do, there may yet be brighter names on the roll of honor, or higher places in the niche of fame.

The Hon S, Calvin, from the committee read the following additional resolutions, all of which were then adopted by acclimation amidst the greatest enthusiasm and applause.

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county have just informed us that they have effected a loan of $20,000 from Messrs. Johnston, Jack & Co., and Messrs. Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., and $2000 from Dr. Alex. Johnston, for the payment of bounties to volunteer recruits; and that Capt. John McKeage, the Treasurer, has generously offered to disburse this fund without charge:

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily approves of the public-spirited and patriotic conduct of our worthy Commissioners and Treasurer, and that the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to them, and to Messrs. Johnston, Jack & Co., to Messrs. Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., and to Dr. Alex. Johnston, for their prompt, liberal and patriotic aid to our beloved country in this hour of her need.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Commissioners to offer and to pay to volunteers for nine months a bounty of $25, to volunteers for twelve months, and to recruits for three years, or during the war, a bounty of $50.

On motion, adjourned.

The good effect of this meeting cannot fail to be felt throughout our county, if not throughout the entire State.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, July 26, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—I had taken my pen in hand two or three times, to drop a few lines to you, but my attention being just then called off to something else, I still put off writing, but last week, seeing an article in your excellent paper, headed "MIND," I thought that I would say a few words in regard to the article, and also, to the subject. The article, let it have come from your pen, as I presume it did, or from any other, was excellently written; the composition would not lessen the reputation of any man as a writer or essayist, both as it regards clearness and depth of thought and well arranged expression.—The diction was all right.

But the subject is one among the most noble that can employ the pen of man, for "It is mind that makes the man." It is mind that has distinguished the celebrated men of every age and country—men such as Lycurgus, Solon, Socrates, Pitt, Newton, Burke, Webster, Clay and Randolph, with a host of others who have shone as stars in the intellectual world, and whose names glitter on the escutcheon of Fame. I could wish that much more of the labor of the press was devoted to this subject, and to the importance of improving the mind; important from the fact that it is immortal; it can never sink in "Lethe's pool," and, though sometimes when a man is bending under the weight of years, and age is shedding its prophetic snow upon his head, it is said that his mind has become somewhat impaired, yet it is destined soon to spring into action with infinitely more than pristine vigor in that "City upon the foundations and gates of which are written the names of the twelve Patriarchs and the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb," and to continue to expand, not only until the Apocalyptic Angel shall call the body that it inhabited from its gravely bed in the damp charnel house, but forever, for

"Mind is a free and a fetterless thing."

Being pressed for time, I will say no more now, perhaps have said enough on the matter at this time, but I was pleased to see the subject held out by you to the public. FENWERTY.

Circular.

"WASHINGTON PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."—This Association, having opened an office at No. 5 Washington Buildings, corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where will be found a register of all Pennsylvania soldiers in or around this city in hospitals, invite the friends of the same to call, assuring them that all possible aid will be extended in finding their sons.

MR. CHAS. L. WELLS, the Register, will be found in the office.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. TODD PERLEY, will answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, whether in or around this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 84½, Washington, D. C.

J. K. MOREHEAD. *Pres't*
J. M. SULLIVAN, *Sec'y.*

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing or abbetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L S] and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIXTH SECTION.

Annexed is the 6th section of the Confiscation act referred to by the President in the above proclamation:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within 60 days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to siezure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said 60 days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such persons for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

From Fortress Monroe.

500 Head of Cattle Stolen by the Rebel Army.

Movements of the Rebel Army

CONDITION OF RICHMOND.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

The Rebels Building Iron-Clad Gunboats.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.

The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at seven o'clock from City Point, with three hundred and fifty released prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggage cars, in charge of Dr Cullen, Medical director of Longstreet's division, and received by Colonel Sweitzer of Gen. McClellan's Staff. Every courtesy was shown to these prisoners, and our sick and wounded, whilst in prison, were kindly treated.

Dr. Burritt, the Surgeon in charge of the State of Maine, says the released prisoners were visited at Harrison's Landing by General McClellan and one of his Staff officers, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac Dr Setteman, who examined the condition of the vessels.

The prisoners were brought down in freight cars, for which the Rebels officers apologized, saying that all their cars were occupied in sending troops to General Jackson. In reply to a question where Jackson was, it was replied that nobody knew where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

The Rebels are building three iron-clad gunboats at Richmond—one the "New Merrimac" is completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board—another, called the "Lady Davis" is now being iron clad and the third one is on the stocks not so far advanced.

A Rebel soldiar said their camps were about three and a half miles back from the James river—that they kept back out of the way of the shells of the gunboats, for they did not like our gunboats.

General McClellan was glad to see the returned soldiers and conversed freely with them. One of them remarked that he hoped to get well and help to take Richmond, to which the General replied: You will have to make haste then.

It is reported that the rebels have succeeded in driving of a large number of cattle belonging to the army

There has been and still is a considerble number of rebel troops along the James river between City Point and Richmond and at or near Petersburg. They appear to be moving toward Richmond. One of our returned soldiers saw five trains carrying troops from Petersburg towards Richmond.

Fifteen rebel prisoners were brought to Fortress Monroe this, Sunday, afternoon from Suffolk, having been captured near that place yesterday. Among them are two commissioned officers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

On Friday evening the rebels crossed over the river a little above Harrison's Landing, and took a captain off of a schooner, and burned the schooner, and then went and drove away five hundred cattle belonging to the army of the Potomac, and these cattle were said to have been at least a mile within our picket lines. Owing to this loss no beef could be obtained at Harrison's Landing for those on board the State of Maine.

This boat is in fine condition and attracts our attention for the order and newness with so many sick and on her decks. Dr. Jacks of Pennsylvania is on board sick from over exertion while among the suffering soldiers.

There has been and now is a considerable rebel force along the James river, between City Point and Richmond, and also at near Petersburg but they appear by movements witnessed within the last two or three days, to be moving the Petersburg troops north, but we can obtain no proof that they are going beyond Richmond.

The city of Richmond is in a very bad condition, great care having been taken of the cleanliness of the streets. The filthiest parts of the city is said to be the tobacco store houses, which are now used for prisoners. So many being crowded away in them that they soon become filthy and not fit for human beings to inhabit.

ENTHUSIASTIC WAR MEETINGS.

CORNING, N. Y. July 26.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening. The quota for Steuben county will be filled up in a week.

ITHICA, N. Y., July 26.—A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held here last evening, at which many enlistsments were secured on the spot.

It is officially published that the call by Gov. Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department and having been made it was deemed by the President and the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months men except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining $75 is only payable to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

From the Army of Virginia.

MILL DESTROYED.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.

Intercepted Rebel Letters, &c.

CAMP AT WATERLOO JUNCTION, FARGUIER CO., VA., July 24.

Sutlers are now precluded from receiving supplies by railroad, on account, it is said, of salt and other contraband goods having passed in large quantities through our lines to the enemy.

The mill in which a large supply of cloth for rebel uniforms was found some time since, near Warrenton, was destroyed by fire this week.

Sergeant Ray, of the one hundred and fourth New York Regiment, accidentally shot himself, yesterday through the thigh and W. Chapman, of one hundred and fifth New York, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen.—Though severe, it is not thought that the wounds will prove fatal. Dennis Lawler and Lyman Gallop, of the same regiment, were thrown from a wagon and badly injured.

Our troops rejoice in the great improvement in their culinary arrangements consequent on the new order to forage on the enemy. They now enjoy the delicacies of the season. Some of them have large quantities of Confederate notes, cheaply obtained, with which they purchase any live stock the country affords.

Letters that have been intercepted possess some interest. A lady writing to a friend says, the horrid Yankees have arrived. There is skirmishing every day about the Rapidan river. The girls in her part of the country turn their backs when the Yankees come in sight. She encloses a dollar for the purchase of tea.

Other correspondents express discontent and despondency at the state of affairs at Richmond and throughout the South, and wish they were at home again. Richmond is said by others to be an immense slaughter house, the stench from which is almost insufferable. Some of the letters contain pictures of Jeff. Davis and other prominent rebels. A number of them contained confederate scrip, with directions to make purchases. There are no military matters at present to communicate.

The Capture of the British Iron Steamer Tuble Cain.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HER CLEAR

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Capt. David Porter, of the United States navy whose signal services in the Lower Mississippi have rendered him so conspicuous, reached Washington yesterday, having sailed with his ship the Octorara, from New Orleans on the 17th ult. She came into Hampton Roads, whence he immediately proceeded to this city.

According to Capt. Porter's report to the Navy Department, he captured on the 24th inst., after an exciting chase, the British iron steam screw steamer Tubal Cain, in latitude 31 deg. 54 min. north, longitude 78deg. 23 min. west. She was then steering north west by north for the port of Charleston.

She sailed from Nassau, N. P., on Sunday, the 20th of July, in company with two other steamers, all loaded with arms and munitions of war, and, if not intercepted, the others are by this time safe in port. The evidence against the Tubal Cain is very clear, the fact that she is loaded with munitions of war, and was steering for Charleston, being sufficient to condemn her.

There is, however, much other corroborative evidence that her errand was to run the blockade. She had not broken bulk since leaving Europe in April last, and had been waiting for a month at Nassau to run the blockade. Her cargo is very valuable, it is understood, almost entirely of arms and munitions of war. The captain tried during the chase to rid her of the saltpetre she carried, but was taken with thirty tons of it still on board. Capt. Porter sent her to New York for condemnation.

Guarding Rebel Property Prohibited.

The Soldiers to Battle Against the Rebels, not to Protect their Property.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY VIRGINIA
Washington, July 25.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property whatever:—Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of
[Signed MAJ. GEN. POPE.
Geo. D. Ruggles, *Col A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.*

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTION.—Hon Wm M. Meredith, Attorney General of the State, has contributed the sum of five hundred dollars to the Military Bounty Fund of Dauphin county.

☞Col. John W. Forney gave $500 to the bounty fund, last week, in Philadelphia.

New Railroad Schedule.
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Charlie" and "Ex Student" will appear next week."

☞Nine months volunteers will only be received up to the tenth of August.

☞We have purchased the interest of John Hays in the personal effects of John Hays & Son, and offer it for sale.

☞We offer for sale a lot of ground adjoining John Lowe's, back of Gaysport. It formerly belonged to Peter Boyle,

☞The owner of a penknife loaned at the Presbyterian celebration on the 4th of July, can get it by calling on the Editor.

☞Semi-Rebels in Washington speak confidently of the capture of that city within a week, by Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

SPEECH OF DRYBONES.—We invite our readers to the perusal of the above speech, which was carefully taken in notes, by our worthy reporter, Ratakus Buzzle, Esq. It is to be found on the first page of this issue.

☞Gen. Halleck returned from the James River to Washington on the 27th ult. Gen. Burnside is in Washington. Gen. Mitchell has gone to New York.

HOLLIDAYSBURG July 26, 1862

DEAR SIR.—In your paper of to-day you ask: "Couldn't somebody invent a soap to enable mammas to get their daughters off their hands?" In answer: no soap is necessary for many of our mothers in this community use *soap sticks* to take their daughters off.

Truly, &c &c.,
ONE WHO NOSE.

N. B. Of course this is a goke.
O. W. N.

Recruiting.

Capt. F. M. Bell, of Tyrone city, is raising a company for the nine months service. He has about fifty men.

Capt. Crissman has flung out his banner in Martinsburg, and expects to be able to fill up a company in that place and vicinity in a short time.

Lieut. McKeage is recruiting a company in this place, and is meeting with the most encouraging success.

Col. Higgins is doing finely in Williamsburg having enlisted nearly a full company.

Capt. Szink is raising a company in Altoona, the ranks of which are filling up rapidly.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Board of Directors of the Hollidaysburg School District met on Thursday evening last and elected the following teachers for the ensuing school year:—

Male Department.
School No. 3—Mrs. Underhill.
" No. 2—Jer. Cunningham.
" No. 1—Miss Jane Horrell.

Female Department.
School No. 3—Miss Mary McCord.
" No 2—Miss Sue Hetherington.
" No. 1—Miss Mary J. Williams.

The schools will open on the first of September. It is expected that, a short time before the opening of the schools, Hon. Sam. Calvin will deliver an address upon the importance of parents and others visiting schools. Our citizens have certainly been exceedingly negligent in this respect and a good lecture—such as Mr. C. is capable of giving—on the subject will no doubt be productive of good results.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25

Up to this time the private subscription to the bounty fund, independent of the rail roads, amounts to $75,000. The Reading railroad to day subscribed $25,000.

MR. PRICE, THE HORSE TAMER.—This gentleman has been in our town for some days. It is truly wonderful how he manages to subdue the most wicked and unruly horses in a short time, so as to have them do his bidding in all respects. For the trifling sum of $5, he will convert a worthless horse (we consider an unmanageable horse worthless) into a tractable, good, valuable horse. Such a man is truly a public benefactor. We sincerely advise our friends who may be afflicted with such a horse, to have him pass through Mr. Price's hands. We understand him to say that if he does not give satisfaction the money will be refunded. Let no one hastily conclude that *his* horse can't be changed into a tractable animal. It is just *his* that can be. Try him, we say.

All who witness his performances readily agree to what we have said, but some doubt as to whether the animal will continue in his *tamed* condition. On this subject, hear Mr. Gompers, of Indiana, who happened to be in our town, and signed the following note in our presence:

INDIANA, Pa., Aug. 1, 1862.
This is to certify that Mr. Price tamed or broke horses in Indiana, in June last, which have, up to this time continued as he left them.
WILLIAM GOMPERS.

For the sum of $5 he will learn any person the art and mystery of his trade, if he will agree to keep the secret. It is well worth a *Price*.

TALL RYE.—Brush Mountain is ahead in the tall rye line as far as heard from. Paul Hurm sends us a number of stalks raised on his Kettle farm, and cut from the stubble. the longest of which measures 7 feet 7 inches, and the shortest 7 feet. This tops our townsman Hopkins, seven inches. Can any body top Hurm?—*Standard*.

It will be a lofty business to undertake to top "the Kettle," or any of the inhabitants thereof—*Whig*.

A War Meeting in Williamsburg

According to a previous notice, a war meeting was held in Williamsburg on Saturday evening last. Old and young from the surrounding country, were in attendance and we need scarcely add that the citizens of that village, male and female, were present, The meeting was large, respectable, and earnest. It was organized by electing Dr. J. D. Ross, President, and Ed. McKiernan, Esq., Secretary,

Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Messrs. Blair and Banks, and Revs. Moore and Kirby. After the speeches, the following resolution was read and passed unanimously:

Resolved: That this meeting request the county Commissioners to make a handsome appropriation, as a bounty to our volunteers now enlisting under the late requisition,

Guerrillas Gathering in Missouri

ST. LOUIS July 28—The *Democrat* is informed on good authority, that a party of four or five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party of equal number. The entire force then moved toward the south-west intending to join some guerrilla band or gathering corps of Confederate Mounted troops have been dispatched in pursuit.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 84.

At the request of Major General Wool, commanding the Department, it is published to the officers and soldiers of the command his great gratification and admiration of your soldierly appearance, proficiency in drill and discipline, on the review of yesterday, and that shortly he means to return and witness your drill in the evolutions of the line. By order of

COL. MILES, Commanding Post.

General Wool proceeded the same afternoon as far as Cumberland, the western limit of his Department.

New York to the Rescue.

The subscription list for a private bounty to be offered to recruits to regiments from this city now in the field, will be opened to day. Our noble and patriotic Mayor heads the list with *One Thousand Dollars* with his accustomed liberality. We have no doubt his example will be followed by our wealthy citizens. We understand Mr. Morris Ketchum has expressed his intention to follow with a similar amount.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEMPHIS, July 22.

Major General Sherman has assumed command of this city. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors.

Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday, and a hundred and thirty received passes to go South. It may be expected that upon Gen. Sherman's arrival, the order requiring them to take the oath or leave, would be modified, and many have deferred the taking action until to day, consequently the provost marshall's office is thronged by applicants to solicit passes to go South, and those desiring to take the oath.

THE Worthington (Ind.) *Gazette* says that owing to the scarcity of harvest hands one farmer in that county was compelled to let 40 acres of wheat remain uncut and go to waste in the field.

MEMPHIS, July 22.

Vicksburg advises up to Monday night, state that our mortars have been shelling the rebel batteries for some hours without receiving any reply.

Commodore Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal has been completed, but the water will not be let in till the river rises.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain to government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means, and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes.—We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by adjoining States. The constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of the legislation, and do not desire to throw on the treasury of the commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves. The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them and make victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis as it may be safely trusted to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died, defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of government, of order, and of common nationality! One earnest struggle, and peace will again dawn upon us, as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPORTIONMENTS.

Adams county 2 companies, Allegheny 15 companies, Armstrong 1 company, Beaver 2 companies, Bedford 2 companies, Berks 6 companies, Blair 2 companies, Bradford 5 companies, Bucks 5 companies, Butler 3 companies, Cambria 2 companies, Carbon 2 companies, Chester 6 companies, Centre 2 companies, Clarion and Forest 2 companies, Clinton 1 company, Clearfield 1 company, Columbia 1 company, Crawford 2 companies, Cumberland 2 companies, Dauphin 5 companies, Delaware 2 companies, Erie 5 companies, Elk and McKean, 1 company, Fayette 1 company, Franklin and Fulton 5 companies, Greene 1 company, Huntingdon, 2 companies, Indiana 2 companies, Jefferson 1 company, Juniata 1 company, Lancaster 8 companies, Lawrence 2 companies, Lebanon 2 companies, Lehigh 2 companies, Luzerne 7 companies, Lycoming 3 companies, Mercer 2 companies, Mifflin 1 company, Monroe and Pike 1 company, Montgomery 5 companies, Montour 1 company, Northampton 3 companies, Northumberland 2 companies, Perry 1 company, Philadelphia 50 companies, Potter 1 company, Schuylkill 5 companies, Snyder 1 company, Somerset 2 companies, Sullivan and Wyoming 1 company, Susquehanna 2 companies, Tioga 3 companies, Union 1 company, Venango 1 company, Warren 2 companies, Washington 3 companies, Wayne 2 companies, Westmoreland 3 companies, York 3 companies.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—THE CITIZEN SOLDIER WILL FIND A MORE deadly foe in the brackish, muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per Box. 230

SMALL POX HAS ALREADY SACRIFICED SOME OF OUR BEST AND bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply your selves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach. while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot, 231

Union County Committee.

Gaysport—Joseph Smith, (Chairman.)
Antis—David Henchey.
Altoona—N. W, H. C. Dern.
Do E. W., C. R. McCrea.
Do W. W., Jacob Good.
Allegheny—D. C. Gibboney.
Blair—Samuel Confer.
Catharine—John Clark, Jr.
Frankstown—Harvey Stewart.
Freedom—Frazer Harlan.
Greenfield—Paul Mauk.
Hollidaysburg—W. W., Joseph Irwin.
Do E. W., John McClure.
Huston—David Aurandt.
Juniata—John F. Beegle.
Logan—William Johnston.
Martinsburg—Jacob Graffius.
Taylor—William Shiffler.
Tyrone—Samuel Morrow.
Tyrone City—Samuel Berlin.
Snyder—Robert Waring.
Woodberry—James M. Johnston.
N. Woodberry—Samuel Schriver.

Appointed by the President of County Convention.

June 18, 1862. MARTIN BELL.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 31, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,00@5,25
Extra " "	4,75@5,00
Superfine,	4.50@4,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,05
Red " "	1,00
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	12
Eggs per dozen,	12
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5.75
Corn,	57 @ 58

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Gaysport, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. JOHN MORGAN, of Duncansville, to Miss RACHEL JAMES, of Neat S. Wales.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, in Martinsburg, EDDIE, son of Jacob G. and Isabel Herbst, aged 3 years, 11 months and 25 days.

"Weep not for him who dieth,
For he sleeps and is at rest;
And the couch on which he lieth,
Is the green earth's quiet breast"

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People of the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-34

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace Newry, Blair county, Pa.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.
1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,
May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Daniel Beegle, late of Allegheny tp., Blair co., dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, residing near Bedford, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM S. BEEGLE,
July 10, 1862—6t. Executor.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona. April 18, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

☞**To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24-2m. New York.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24-2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno M'Guire, dec'd. Barnettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.
May 31 1862. —7t

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7-3m.

POETRY.

Never Put Off.

Whene'er a duty waits for thee,
With sober judgment view it,
And never idly wish it done;
Begin at once and do it.

For sloth says falsely, "By-and-by
Is just as well to do it:"
But present strength is surest strength;
Begin at once and do it.

And find not lions in the way,
Nor faint if thorns bestrew it;
But bravely try, and strength will come,
For God will help thee do it.

THE FARMER.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.

This month (July) is the best time to prune fruit trees, as the wood then heals over readily, and does not canker. *Downing on Fruit Trees.* When spring grafts have failed, a bud may succeed at this time.

If the weather be dry, advantage should be taken of this fact to coat the surface of the trunks of trees with the soda wash, as the hot sun will cause the mixture to dry upon the bark, and thus do away with the larvæ of insects deposited in the bark.—The moisture afforded by the dews will be sufficient to enable the more soluble portions to gradually enter the interstices, and thus decompose the inert or dead parts of the coating of trees, while the after growth will cause such parts to be exfoliated and thrown off. We have tried this mode of treatment fully, and we are convinced that the general health and fruitfulness of the tree are much improved by its use.

Budding may be performed this month. Downing tells us that "the proper season for budding is from the 1st of July to the middle of September, the different trees coming into season as follows: Plums, cherries, apricots on plums, apricots, pears, apples, quinces, nectarines and peaches. Trees of considerable size will require budding earlier than the young seeding stocks, but the operation is always, and only, performed when the bark of the stock or parts separate freely from the wood, and when the buds of the current year's growth are somewhat plump, and young wood is growing firm. Young stock in the nursery, if thrifty, are usually planted out in the spring, and budded the same summer or autumn."—*Working Farmer.*

Grafting the Grape Vine.

We have met with many experienced persons who have never seen the grape vine grafted. The progress is so easy that thousands who are anxious to possess the new varieties, should especially take care of their old roots and insert scions of the new. No clay or covering of the grafted part is necessary, beyond the natural soil below which the graft is inserted. Saw off your stock and put in your scion wedge fashion, as in the cleft grafting of fruit trees, cover up a few inches, leaving one or two buds above the ground; where the stocks is very large and inconvenient to split a gimlet hole so made as to bring the two barks together, answers. The sprouts of the old stalk, as they spring up to rob the graft must be pulled off. Grafts often bear some fine clusters the first season of growth, and many more the second. In this way the old stalk of wild grapes removed from the woods, are very useful with due care. We have lately seen an old Catawba vine that was wanted for shade forty feet off laid down for one year till it had rooted well, and then was grafted with perfect success, and fruited the first year.—*Horticulturist.*

A GOOD SMOKEHOUSE.—The following description of a smoke house is going the rounds without credit.

It was about six feet square, the lower half built of brick, furnished with an iron lined door, and serving as an ash house and place for the fire. The upper part about four feet high besides the ascent of the roof, was made of wood. It was separated from the lower part by scantling joists, a space of two or three inches between them through which smoke and air could freely pass, but sufficiently to catch any ham that might accidentally fall, and thus save it from the fire. The upper part as well as the lower, was entered by a door from the outside; this upper door may be kept locked, except when admitting or withdrawing hams; but the lower may be left unlocked for the hired man to build fires, without any danger of the contents above being stolen, as the thief can not pass through the opening between the joists.

The Future.

Waste not your time in idle fears and thoughts of the future in this world. To you the future may be very short. The things you most fear will probably never disturb you. If evils come they will probably be such as no foresight of men can anticipate. "Trust in the Lord and do good: so shalt thou be fed. Delight also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also unto him; and he shall bring it to pass. Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him."

☞ An Elector of Cologne (who was likewise an archbishop) one day swearing profanely, asked a peasant, who seemed to wonder, what he was surprised at. "To hear an archbishop swear," answered the peasant. "I swear not as an archbishop, but as a prince," replied the elector. "But my lord," said the peasant, "when the devil gets the prince, who will get the archbishop?"

From General Pope's Army.

The Late Cavalry Expedition—Brilliant Exploits—Further Particulars—Steward's Cavalry Defeated—Rebel Camps Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA.
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A cavalry expedition sent out by Gen. King, on the 23d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening.

Early yesterday morning they met and defeated a body of confederate cavalry about 100 strong, stationed near Carmel church, on the Telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burnt their camp and six cars loaded with corn, and broke up the telegraph to Gordonville.

An hour later a large party of Stuart's cavalry came up to attack them. These, too, were defeated, driven across North Ann river, and pursued to within sight of Hanover Junction.

Several prisoners, a large number of horses and many arms were brought back. A march of seventy miles and the encounter and defeats of two bodies of confederate cavalry were accomplished in 29 hours and without the loss of a man.

I have not yet received the names of the commanding officer and troops who have thus distinguished themselves, but will transmit them to you as soon as the particulars are received. The damages done to the Virginia Central road by the expedition of the 19th has not yet been repaired.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

From Philadelphia.

MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

$43,000 Subscribed by Thirty-six Gentlemen.

A Monster War Meeting Proposed

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

A meeting of the prominent citizens was held to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms to aid in raising the quota of troops for Pennsylvania. The meeting was very large; Mayor Henry presided. Forty-three thousand dollars were subscribed at once by thirty six parties; some subscribed two or three thousand apiece, and none less than a thousand.

A grand war meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon for the same object.—Councils will act on the proposed bounty appropriation this afternoon.

From Tennessee.

THE REBELS SKEDADDLE.

NASHVILLE, July 23.

The Louisville train came through all safe. Conductor Taylor reports the road clear. The alarm arose from the appearance at Richland of about thirty Richmond rebels on their way home.

The rebel Forest has skedaddled from before Nashville. There are no doubts about the safety of the city.

The Duck river bridge has been repaired. The road is clear to Pulaski via Columbus.

☞ Chloride of lime dissolved and sprinkled freely once a week on the cellar bottom, or in the milk house, will cause the ants, mice and small insects to skedaddle as fast as the rebels do before federal guns.

☞ Gen. Beauregard is sick in Richmond. He has no excuse for *lying ill* there. He has had practice enough to *lie well.*

☞ The Treasury Department say that small notes, ones, twos, and threes, will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight.

TURNIP SEED.

EARLY White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf,
Early White Flat Norfolk,
Early Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf,
Long White French,
Long Yellow Swede,
Round Russia, or Ruta Baga,
Dale's Hybrid.

The subscribers will forward, by mail, one half pound of either of the above named varieties of turnip seed, postage paid, on the receipt of 36 cents in postage stamps

ROGERS & GEST,
June 21—3t. No. 133 Market st., Phila.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

BLANK JUDGMENT NOTES for sale at this office.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 8, 1862.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M Inquire of the Editor.

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
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E. C. DUNMIRE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny st., opposite the old Post Office. June 21

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

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Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
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HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches. Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No 1 Spruce Street, N Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

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And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

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Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

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Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
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Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg. Nov. 15. '1861.

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A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

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COAL.
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(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

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WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	Jos. Kemp.
Frankstown,	A. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Sparg's Mills,	James Spang.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
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Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

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W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
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John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
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Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah M. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,
Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kiskead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, David Aurandt and Samuel Jones, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, A. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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